Willoughby, of John Hopkins Univerhe argues, cannot be justly retributive because judges and juries are not omniscient. They cannot read the mind. They cannot allow for temptation. They cannot know the whole of the criminal's history and training and defects of inheritance. Only God can punish by way of retribution, for only He can rightly measure guilt. Is this not mere sophistry? Do the premises justify the conclusions? Might we not as well say, with the Anarchist, that no human government has a right to exist because it is necessarily imperfect in scheme and execution?

INADEQUATE PENALTY. All the affairs of life are regulated by probabilities. A contested lawsuit is decided for one side or the other according to the bare preponderance of evidence. The judges may hesitate long before determining which witnesses to believe, which view of a man's intention in using a particular phrase to take, what inference to draw from silence on an occasion when it would have been natural to speak. But when the decision is once made and announced it ends the matter. Thenceforth the state of facts which has been judicially ascertained becomes indisputable. Whatever is adjudged the world takes as true. It is a very human method of getting at the truth; but that the judge may be wrong does not render his judgment unjust. It is to be accepted as just because it is the final word of remedial justice as administered by men. If the State is a divine agency towards securing social order, the judgment has a certain divine authority. So has every criminal sentence, and with us, by even greater rights, because no man can be convicted of crime in an American court except on proof so strong as to exclude any reasonable

But the question under discussion is not one to be decided by philosophical inquirorder of the universe. The sense of the common people is outraged by the inadequacy of the penalty for rape, particularly if it be committed by a negro and the victim is white. This More of the animal nature, or rather less ture, characterizes the average black man as compared with the average white man. The American negro would be the man efitted by introducing whipping as a penalty for rape. It would often save the life of the innocent. No such shameful and sickening scene, it might be hoped, would again offend the public conscience as that enacted in Leavenworth 1901, when a colored man who carried an honorable discharge from the army of the United States was burned to death, protesting his innocence to the last, and dying, as a heroic martyr might meet his fate, with a psalm of David on his

In proposing whipping as an antidote for lynching, it is not, of course, suggested as the only punishment. Imprisonment, and imprisonment for a long term of years. continued, but in the course of it moderate whipping might be inflicted. once or several times, if the judge who passed sentence deemed the case one that

SIMEON F. BALDWIN, LL.D. Judge of Connecticut Supreme Court.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS What was McKinley's plurality over

Bryan in Pennsylvania?-L. A. What is the name of Lord Rosebery?-

Archibald Philip Primrose.

Where is the United States cruiser Newark?-A. B. C. At Cavite, Philippine islands.

Is Military Park on the site of old Camp Morton?-Regular Reader. No; it is on the site of Camp Sullivan.

When did the Duke of Edinburgh and the Princess Alice die?-R. R. W. July 31, 1900, and Dec. 14, 1878, respec-Will you give the classic quotation to the

effect that Homer nods?-W. "Even the worthy Homer nods" was the way Horace put it.

fantry and Company B of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry?-J. R. C. At Manila and Candon, respectively, in

What is the diameter of the planet Jupi-It is \$5,300 miles. 2. In 1766, but active granted four years later.

Yes; in Indiana, for example, women may hold any office under the school laws, but

may not vote for such officer. How did the old saying about "The dog in the manger" originate?-Settle. In Aesop's fable that had an ill-natured dog lie in a well-filled manger and prevent

a hungry ox from eating of the hay. What shall I use as a spray to do away with curled leaf on peach trees?-W. S. A 30 per cent. solution of iron sulphate is recommended for use in early spring. It

is also advisable to cut away and burn promptly all diseased leaves and shoots.

Where are there locks on the Mississippi river, between St. Louis and St. Paul?-

There is no such lock, though there are locks in the canal about the Des Mofnes rapids, near Keokuk, Ia.

A. B.: We cannot well answer in this column your questions in regard to employment as street-railway conductor. For the information you desire address superintendent Indianapolis Street-railway Com-

Is Stephen Adams, author of "The Holy City," living? If so, what is his address?-

Stephen Adams is the pen-name of Michael Maybrick, whose address is 295 Rogent street, West London, England. Does a surveyor's compass needle vary,

and if so, why?-C. F. It does, because of oscillations in the forces in magnetism and of local attractions. Except for reconnoissance work and farm survey it is not considered sufficiently

Where is the Sixth United States Cav-Troops A. B. C and D are at Manila; I. K. L and M are in China; E is at Fort Walla Walla, Washington; F and G at Predion, San Francisco, and H at Boise Bar-

Is the entire regiment of Eighteenth Regular Infantry in the Philippines?-Clarks-

Companies A, C and D are at Presidio, San Francisco, and B is at Fort Mason, California. The rest of the regiment is in the Philippines.

of what religious belief is Theodore tooseveit, Vice President-elect of the nited States?-W. A. P. He is a member of the Dutch Reform hurch. The Dutch Reform denomination fore from the Lutherans in retaining cer-

tain Calvinistic doctrines which were resity, in his "Social Justice." Punishment, jected by Luther. It is a modified Calvinism in these days.

> Who was Porphery and in what century did he live? 2. What weight had his argu- | pictures to look like you!" ments against the Christian religion?-M

A neo-Platonist philosopher who lived from 233 to about 305, 2. Enough to lead Emperor Theodosius II to have his chief What troops were engaged in the battle

of Fontenoy besides French and English? 2. Who won? 3. Does Fontenoy lie in Belgium or France?-Ohat.

Please give real name of the hero of "Ishmael or In the Depths," a novel written by one of our noblest countrymen .- H.

Mrs. Southworth's novels are not now in the Indianapolis City Library, and we can find no reader of the book who can give the real name of the hero. One of her novels, we believe, had William Wirt for its hero; this may have been the book.

What are the eight largest cities of the United States, and will you give their population. 2. Will you state the causes of the Franco-German war?-H.

New York, 3,437,202; Chicago, 1,698,575; Philadelphia, 1,293,697; St. Louis, 575,238; Boston, 560,892; Baltimore, 508.957; Cleveland, 381,768; Buffalo, 352,387. 2. French jealousy to Prussia by requests for cession of territory to France, and reaching an issue in the

What became of Napoleon's son after Napoleon abdicated in his favor and proclaimed him Emperor of the French, with the title of Napoleon II, but the powers ignored the proclamation. So the son never occupied the throne, and is known more commonly as the Duke of Reichstadt, though he is counted as a French sovereign wholly indefensible. In the ascent of man | by the Bonapartists, He reached the rank by slow evolution the negro races, as a of major in the army and died of consumpwhole, have been outstripped by the whites. I tion July 22, 1832, in his twenty-second year.

fleas upon their backs to bite 'em?"-Puz-

Jonathan Swift wrote: "So, naturalists observe, a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey. And these have smaller still t Over a century later De Morgan put it "Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em. And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum; And the great fleas themselves, in turn, have greater fleas to go on, While these again have greater still, and so on."

to whom did she present the first flag? We do not find any record of her birth Her home at the time the flag was made was 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, the time, between May 23 and June 7, 1777. It was made under the personal supervision and direction of General Washington, who, with Col. George Ross and Robert Morris, had formed a committee appointed by Congress to design a flag. The design, which was thirteen stripes alternate red and white,

Where was Betsy Ross born? When and

with thirteen stars, white on a blue field, was probably suggested by Washington, as it resembles somewhat the crest of his ancestors. Mrs. Ross used for this sample flag such materials as were at hand-tradition says, a soldier's white shirt, an old blue army overcoat and a red flannel pet-

children, tell who they married and give the names of her grandchildren?-C. Victoria, married the Crown Prince of Prussia, and now is Empress dowager of Germany. Her children were William II, German Emperor; Charlotte, Henry, Sigismund, Victoria, Waldemar, Sophia Dorothea and Marguerite. Albert Edward mar- pled me glass o' milk." ried Princess Alexandra of Denmark; their children were Albert Victor, George Frederick, Louise Victoria, Victoria Alexandra, Maud Charlotte and Alexander. Princess Alice married Prince Frederick of Hesse, Elizabeth, Irene, Marie, Ernest Louis, Victoria. Prince Alfred married Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of the Czar Alexander, Marie Alexandra Victoria, Victoria Melita, Alexandra Louise and Be-Helen of Waldeck, and their children are Princess Beatrice married Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the names of their chilgenie, Leopold Arthur Louis and Maurice

Victor Donald. The Village Churchyard.

A broken stone wall idly curbs The graveyard's brier-grown domain; And there the simpler gathers herbs, And sheep for ages past have lain On sunny days; and urchins stain The chalky rocks with berries, paint All kinds of pictures that the rain Of summer heavens renders faint.

Along the way the purple grass The odors of the midnight spill, Upset by fragrant winds that pass In idle glee; and on the hill The lorn, wing-weary crow is shrill In crystal noon; and busy wrens, In prophesy of doubt and ill, Are singing in the distant glens.

The village pastor's horse still finds A scanty living 'mong the graves, And there among the thorny vines Her nest the sparrow builds, and craves A quiet refuge from the knaves Of noisy commons; twilight brings The katydid's familiar staves,

And drowsy song the cricket sings. They rest serene, nor hear the flute That sounds at midnight from the thorn; The birds sing to their senses mute. The message of the coming morn, The beauty of the silver horn, The crescent shape of harvest eves,

When in the fields of waving corn

His mesh of light the firefly weaves.

Their nest is deep, and sweeter far The work to which they daily rise; They never heed the evening star, The mist that veils our hills and skies; They never shield their anxious eyes Against the distant, setting sun; For them no mournful zephyr sighs, Recalling some wayfaring one. They long have rested. Overgrown Are paths they frod with steps elate: The moss upon the chiseled stone Has hidden trace of name and date We spell by touch. Across the gate The ivy weaves a vernal thread, And ever holds in green estate

A Photographer's Threat. Boston Transcript.

This silent city of the dead!

Ray's Crossing, Ind.

ond best except once, and that was with a site tartness, should make housewives to fermentation of food, and dilation of the

-Alonzo Rice.

ing some proofs ready when he promised le pleaded the weather and sickness, but was no use. It only made her bullyrag him the more. Finally a look of desperation came into his face. "Madam." he said, "it you say another word I'll finish up those

## IN THE GOSSIP'S CORNER.

To-morrow is a good day for lamb, or, ou are not fond of mutton, for roast pig. work against Christianity burned publicly. and thereby you shall have both. I am not speaking gastronomically, but from the standpoint of appreciation for a desirable and pleasing mental pabulum; for to-morrow is the birthday of Charles Lamb, who The English had Dutch and Austrians as | was born in London on Feb. 18 (new style), allies, and an "Irish Brigade" was an ef- 1775, and died on Dec. 29, 1834. This is not a fective part of the French force. 2. The | biography of Lamb, but it were well to note that the reading public is too little French. 3. In Belgium, just over the borfamiliar with his life to be cognizant of his true nobility of character; to realize the impress which his long self-sacrifice made Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth, founded on the on his work. To read that life story is to discover a growing wonder that, with his heavy burden, the gentle philosophy and insistent humor which have made his writings, and especially his two series of "The Essays of Elia." the world's criterion, were possible. So, I say, to-morrow is a good day for Lamb, and in taking up the "Essays" don't forget "A Dissertation Upon Roast Pig."

The general public knows or appreciates under the sponsorship of the immortal Coleridge, they are equally worthy of the careful perusal of even to-day's discrimof Prussian success, expressed offensively the foundation upon which he builded the superstructure of his reputation as a prose writer. "Hester," "Old Familiar Faces" matter of the succession to the Spanish and "Work" are among the best, and every man who loves the weed, be it pipe or cigar, should read his "Farewell to Tobacco;" for every devotee of My Lady Nicotine will agree with him that

"For thy sake, Tobacco, I Would do anything but die." To revert to his prose, we all know the person to whom, with truth, we could say "Your absence of mind we have borne, till your presence of body came to be called in question by it."

If Atwell C. Cain, who recently celethe name is so transmogrified? The disversary said: "He is a grandson of Thomas Cain (Kane), a signer of the Declaration.' The nearest approach to that name in the list of signers is that of Thomas McKean. sometime Governor of Delaware, who afterward received a grant of land in northwestern Pennsylvania, and for whom Mc-Kean county, in that State, is named. A grandson of Thomas McKean was living in Erie, Pa., a few years ago, the editor of the Gazette of that city. His son, Al Mc-Kean, was, until very recently, a reporter on the Erie Dispatch. Both these men spell the name McKean, as did their ancestor, and it is odd that the Indiana descendants of the same man should allow so illustrious a name to be twisted out of all recognition.

The untoward length of the mortuary column furnishes us a daily reminder of that ancient quatrain to the effect that : "An old and most imprudent man Caught cold in Jan.;

And tangled thus in fate's mysterious web

He died in Feb." There's a young "print" in a newspaper office not very far from Indianapolis who hasn't traveled very far in good society and isn't very familiar with life outside the shop. Naturally, his thoughts find easiest expression in the vernacular of his occupation. Last summer he spent Will you name all of Queen Victoria's | couple of weeks at the Martinsville springs. and on his return home was regaling some of his friends with a recital of his experiences "I'd never been in a hotel bcfore." he said, "an' I didn't know w'at to do, so I kep' me eye on a guy across de table. I t'ought I could foller 'im, but I got so busy dat de firs' t'ing I knowed. I

acres of land, north of Boundary avenue, and her children are Victoria Alberta, but well within the city limits, for a site, contingent upon the raising of \$1,000,000 as Frederick William, Alix Victoria and Mary an endowment fund. As one of the gentlemen who will give the land has signi-Where are Company G of the Second In- of Russia, and their children are Alfred to the endowment, and another of the denors is related by marriage to Enoch Pratt, whose gifts to the city-chief of atrice. Princess Helena married Prince | which is the Pratt Free Library, with its Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and numerous branches-have made his name Christian Victor, Albert John, Victoria revered wherever true philanthropy is apter? 2. When was Rutgers College first Louise, Louise Augusta and Harold are preciated, the prospect of raising the fund the names of their children. Princess seems to be very bright. The offer has been accepted, and the trustees, under the operation began under an amended charter | Prince Arthur married Princess Louise of | leadership of Dr. Gilman, are formulating Prussia, and Margaret, Arthur Patrick and | plans to raise the money. A new and com-Victoria Patricia were the children of the medious site is badly needed, as the pres-Can women hold office in any State where union. Prince Leopold married Princess ent location of the school is utterly inade Alice Mary and Leopold Charles Edward. by the growing business activities of the city. The land to be given is a part of the ancient estate of Charles Carroll, of Cardren are Alexander Albert, Victoria Eu- rollton, patriot, philanthropist and signer of the Declaration of Independence. On it stands one of his numerous residences, a substantial brick building containing fourteen rooms, in use as a residence until few years ago, and since then as a country school for city waifs. All the land is well wooded, mostly with oak. Another of the Carroll residences, even larger than the one in Baltimore, is at Annapolis. It was given by him, with a tract of land of, if I remember aright, eleven acres, lying on the west bank of Spa creek, three or four hundred yards above its mouth opposite the Naval Academy, to a Catholic brotherhood, Carroll being a Roman Catholic and the only one of that faith among the signers. The house is occupied as a convent by the sisterhood whose members teach in the big school erected on the land by St. Mary's Church. which it flanks on one side, while on the other is the college of the brotherhood, where young priests receive the higher ecclesiastical training. It is a very imposing group of buildings, especially when viewed from the dome of the Statehouse, four or five blocks away.

> that the American product is superior to and over again. the imported in all the qualities which make a lemon desirable. This fact will furnish an added reason for observing the the head varies according to temperament. patriotic maxim: "Patronize home industries." A recent analytical test of California and Sicily lemons showed that 924 California lemons will furnish one gallon of juice, while it requires 12814 of the Mediterranean lemons to yield the same quantity, a showing in favor of the American fruit of 39 per cent. The specific gravity of the juices is identical, 1.041. Three hundred domestic lemons yield 450 ounces, avoirdupois, of juice, containing 26.64 ounces of crystal citric acid; Sicily lemons, in the same number, yield 325 and 19.70 ounces, respectively, showing that the California lemons contain 39.2 per cent. more citric acid than the foreign fruit. This analysis, taken in connection with the fact that the imported lemons often are colored artificially, and occasionally are even doctored

NIGHTMARE.

Medical Practitioner Tells of It

Causes and Proper Treatment. The nightmare has nothing to do with horses, aithough they occasionally have it the word mare really means, in this conrection, a specter. According to the Bavarian popular belief the nightmare is woman who appears in the morning asking to borrow something; to keep her away at night they promise her the three white gifts if she will come for them the next morning, and when she does come, as she surely will, she is given a handful of flour, a handful of salt and an egg. In Morocco it is customary to place a dagger under the pillow at night to ward off the nightmare and in Greece a black-handled knife is sup posed to have the same effect.

mare was due to a demon, who, during sicep, seated himself upon the chest of the sleeper and oppressed his breathing. In the middle ages, when the devil was supposed to interest himself in all matter of evil, people talked of incubus and succubus, demons who were supposed to cause nightmare, and this belief, owing to imitative exaltation and nervous contagion, caused serious disturbance in the religious little of Lamb's verses. Brought out first | as well as the secular world. These dreams, which were interpreted as actual experiences and not as phantasmic visions, were frequently complicated with erotic inating readers. Yet they served only as | hallucinations which Pliny had already spoken of, in his day, under the name of ludibrium fauni. The chief difference between the two was that the incubus was fiend in the shape of a man, while the succubus assumed the form of a woman, both being of loose character. The symptoms of nightmare are variable,

though they may be always extremely disagreeable. It may be a realistic sensation of falling from a high place, such as the summit of a steep precipice; or one may suffer all the horrors of a flood, or fire or a struggle with enemies superior in ferce and number. Fanatic animals may attack or spring upon the sleeper, and with all these visions there is an inexbrated his eighty-ninth birthday at Sulli- Pressible anguish and pain, with a sense van, is descended from a signer of the Dec- of imminent danger, escape or defense laration of Independence, how is it that seeming impossible, while the victim is patch announcing Mr. Cain's natal anni- | the always present struggle at last utters Nightmare is especially distinguishable from dreams by the sensation of depression and suffocation. It is, in fact, a true long after awakening, it leaves the subject a prey to nervous anxiety, violent palpitation and unusual debility. In fact, it has a marked analogy with insanity, and if it is constantly recurring it may be of serious portent, pointing to some affection or the brain or mind. Not that nightmare

> brain to temporary delirium. From this it can be understood why nightmare is often hereditary, just as abnormal nervous impressionability may be inherited. The child, too, sensitive to the slightest impression, a living bundle nerves, is more especially subject to night terrors, even while awake, owing to the power of the mind to project ideas into space and with the eye to see them as actualities imbued with life. Next in susceptibility are women, and some men whose brains have remained in the infantile state properly called simple-minded. Anemia, fever, disturbance of the circulation, caused by diseases of the heart or the large blood vessels, disturbed respiration, due to asthma or a full stomach, are the most frequent predisposing causes, and are fully as powerful as nervous disturbances, such as hysteria and hyponchondria, in causing

causes nervous disease or finsanity, but

that nervous disease pre-existing causes, on

the contrary, this special disposition of the

Sometimes nightmare is due to prolonged wakefulness, a radical change in diet, or faulty position of the body, such as lying upon the back or face. Sometimes it is due to some mechanical interference, such | helmina's wedding. Verily, consistency is as an aneurism or even swollen tonsils, a jewel. West has reported a case in which, in spite of all hygienic treatment, nightmare continued every night for a long period, due, as was discovered after careful examination, to a prolonged uvula, which, during sleep, in the prone position, hindered free respiration. Cutting off the point of this mischievous uvula caused the permanent discontinuance of the visits of the night-

In nervous persons emotional in character nightmare may be caused by gruesome tales or woeful spectacles, grief, discouragement, hatred, anger, etc. In fact, the most intense nightmare is due to exhaltations of passion due to the loss of dearly loved relatives or friends, sudden and extreme reverse of fortune, disappointed ambition, the fear of disease or even a shock to one's self-love and esteem, which, as has

been aptly said, slays more victims than The treatment of nightmare consists in awakening the subject, and, if there is perturbation of mind, giving some mildly sedative potion, such as warm water sweetened with syrup of lettuce. Following this care should be taken to remove the supposed cause, to prevent recurrence of the nightmare. In the case of children intense moral impressions, weird stories and gruesome tales should be avoided, especially just before bedtime. The child should be put to bed early to avoid the exciting environment of the social circle, of animated conversation and convivial jollity. The evening meal should be a light one both as to quantity and quality of food and drink, avoiding highly spiced relishes and stimulating drinks. The chamber should be spacious and well ventilated, the bed not too soft and without too much bedclothing. Perfect muscular relaxation, avoidance of false positions and perfect freedom, all compression interfering with respiration or circulation must be avoided. The feet ought to be warm and lower than the head. The body should be extended and not cuddled up into a ball. When the bed is in an alcove or surrounded by heavy curtains nightmare is sure to lurk within, for they prevent the free circulation of People who are fond of lemons, or air, and the brain is stupefied, as it were, who use them conscientiously for their by laughing gas produced by the sleeper, dietetic value, will be interested to note | the air vitiated by him being breathed over

The bed ought to be slightly inclined from head to foot, but the proper elevation of Anemic people need to have the head quite low, but full-blooded people rest easier if the head is higher. An excitable, congested brain may be relieved by warm baths, tonics and anti-spasmodics like the bromides and valerian. In children, if they are affitcted with worms, these should be expelled by wormseed tea or salt injections, and the nightmare will probably cease to trouble their slumbers. The bowels, too, should be given due attention that they may act freely, as an inattention to or postponement of nature's call in that direction may be sufficient cause for nightmare and unrefreshing sleep. If there is a tendency to palpitation the person should lie upon the right side; if the liver is disordered by chronic digestive troubles the person should lie on his left side. The stomach should be in good condition, especially if there is Fogg-I never saw my wife come out sec- with tartaric acid to give them the requi- flatulence due to gastric torpidity, leading Bass—And how was that? careful to secure the home-grown fruit stomach should be energetically treated.

Fogg—She pitched into him for not hav- whenever it is possible. THE GOSSIP. In Bacon's "Natural History," which is

quaintly worded and based on very crude knowledge of natural history, as it is understood to-day, the author says, with a grain of truth, "Mushrooms cause the incubus or mare in the stomach." The same might be said of Welsh rarebits and similar indigestible delicacies eaten just before retiring: these set or lie hard on the stomach and cause most horrible dreams in those not hardened to such gourmandism. But it is equally erroneous to go to the opposite extreme and prohibit all food before

retiring, for often a slight, light repast is

a most excellent nightcap and the pleas-

antest and safest remedy against insomnia,

and, in fact, against nightmare, for an

empty stomach may cause it just as much as an overloaded one. Not less important in the treatment of nightmare is an endeavor to neutralize, as far as possible, all injurious moral causes This is often simply a matter of good council and caution against the dangers of poor The ancient Germans believed that nighthygiene and excess of passion. The friends should especially endeavor to reassure and render cheerful those unfortunate beings who have a morbid fear of disease (nosophobia, as it is technically called), to discourage their broodings and encourage them not to give way to despair. Unfortunately, the physician of to-day too often scorns and neglects this animisolatio, this solace of mind, which is none the less often far superior to and more efficacious than the most potent drugs. Patients of to-day bitterly resent this indifference, which is in marked contradiction to the eternal mission of the art of healing, which includes the art of consoling. L. N., M. D.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S WEDDING

With a Few Incidental Remarks Concerning the "Woman Question."

The press and the public have hardly ceased their eulogies over the grave of one "political woman" (Queen Victoria) when they begin to overflow with bridal con- in the district, and its particular form of gratulations to another-Queen Wilhelmina. And these good wishes for the young government by Congress was control, but Queen are not feigned, but real. Many of as to the particular form that government these same men and newspapers are given | should assume there was a diversity of to denouncing "women in politics," but as | opinions. The first of these questions setsoon as there is a royal wedding or a royal | tled related to the extent of territory to be funeral it becomes clear that their dislike embraced within the limits of the contem-

neral, has conspicuously refuted stock ob- of local restraint in the matter of governjections to equal suffrage. For instance, it is prophesied that if women take part in braced being clearly defined, the question of public affairs they will lose all their inter- location became the all-absorbing one. est in pretty clothes and will no longer try | Here serious troubles offered themselves. to make themselves beautiful. But col- People in those days were actuated by local umns are devoted to the description of Wilhelmina's wedding dress, and a very pretty same as they now are. Happily, a comprodress it seems to have been. We are told | mise of the several local interests deterthat no one would wish to marry a political woman. But Queen Wilhelmina has had the offer of almost every marriageable | branch, now more generally known as the prince in Europe. It is said that if a Anacosta, and within a northern woman held a political office she would lose all her social influence. But Queen Wilhelmina has more social influence than any | George Washington, who was then Presiother person in Holland, precisely because | dent of the young Republic, was fortunateshe holds the highest political office in the kingdom. It is predicted that if women take an interest in public affairs they will | land and Virginia had agreed to cede from one seems to entertain such fears for Wil- | the United States, the necessary territory litical woman could not be beloved. But | tory to choose from, the umpire, Washall accounts agree that Wilhelmina is adored by her people, and the carnival of loyal rejoicing in the Netherlands over her wedding has been something unprecedented. The handful of rich society women in

America who officer and conduct the "associations opposed to the extension of suffrage to women" look with strong disapproval upon Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, member of the Colorado House of Representatives, and would regard a woman as hopelessly "unsexed" if she were elected mayor of the smallest city in Kansas by the free choice of her fellow-citizens, yet there is not one of these fashionable and aristocratic ladies but would have stood an inch taller if she had been invited to Queen Wil-

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

A FRAGMENT.

ashen sky and blanching earth. A restless. scarlet blossom high in the tip of the siender maple, among the teeming buds; strain of ardent melody aimed like a rosy arrow at the heart of a second plump red ball crouched low in the dark bush. The tender shaft wings exultantly through the still air, as if guided by St. Valentine's magic touch. Over that maple tree, over that burning bush, there is no darkening

But the river has lost its blue of yesterday, which hinted that in some secret nook it laved the very sky! To-day its dream is shattered, and it is of a sullen, earth-earthy exactly the 100 square miles authorized by day are ebon black. The veteran thorn this territory was taken from the Maryland line character, based upon a clear, cool trees along the canal banks are blacker yet; and the strangely still, yellow-brown mirror repeats the old stone wall, the sloping sward-now whitening fast, and each tiny twig of the thorn arabesques. The canal has never echoed a worthier theme! A dozen little sparrows-plump as if they had donned storm-coats and gathered to discuss ways and means-cap the topmost twigs of a tall thorn; and they, too, look sable as the twigs. Yesterday's skaters are banished from the long, frozen oval of the pond, and their fantastic scrolls are lost beneath an ever-thickening white

Under the great bridge the earthy, worka-day river flows stolldly between the grav piers, and half a dozen sea-gulls hover close above it. They, too, are touched with gloom and are ausky black to the eye. Are these the fair birds of yesterday? Eagerly they scan the dark flow; now up, now down, the current; now wreathing States of Maryland and Virginia. high, now circling low, as if in vain search; graphically the location is beautiful and of something forever lost. What echo of tossing green waves, what roar of breakers, what murmuring rocks, what bellying it is sufficiently inland for safety and conwhite sails beckon their return, as they linger mid the dull calm of inland commerce! Yet still the snow falls! ELIZABETH NUNEMACHER.

New Albany, Ind. A Presence Invisible.

A maze of misty, hazy dreams Removes the years; to-night it seems That you are with me, dear; that now I kiss your gold-waved hair, your brow; I hold your hand, as I have done, I catch your soft words one by one; I see those eyes that urged me on To be myself, and marked the dawn And growth of undeveloped power,

Which made life richer every hour.

So, love, do sweet dreams bring you near. Tho' you are there and I am here. 'Tis but a passing dream, I say, Your being here; you are away; Yet what you are is with me still; The soul, the spirit, what you will, Pervades, directs, and I can see That what you were in life to me-In death is more-so I can woo Those fair ideals you taught me to. With hope, with trust, and without fear. Just as when you were with me, dear. So, love, do sweet dreams bring you near. Tho' you are there and I am here.

-Frank Bates Flanner. Have your furnaces looked after and re-New Phone, 1006. 146 Kentucky ave.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

How It Was Originally Laid Out by George Washington.

There are many facts concerning the District of Columbia, originally designated the "Territory" of Columbia, which I asme are not correctly and generally understood. The causes that led to the establishment of our national capital on independent territory grew out of the unsatisfactory results of trial under other conditions. It will be remembered that in the earlier years of our national existence the seat of government was frequently changed to suit the exigencies of the times, from one point to another. During the revolutionary period the whole energies of the young and only partially established Nation were devoted to the one central idea of full and complete independence, and to avoiding the clutches of the enemy. This latter cause, of course, made several changes of home or headquarters of the struggling republic necessary. After independence was an established fact, local jealousies and a variety of other causes continued for a series of years to prevent or defeat any effort at settled location. Meantime, the disadvantages and dangers of a permanent home without full control of all conditions pertaining to management of the same was becoming apparent. One serious riot in Philadelphia (in June, 1783), where Congress had no voice in directing either the police or local militia, forced that body to abandon that city as a seat of government, for a time, and to resume its sittings at New York. This riot did much to settle the determination of Congress to seek a permanent home where its authority should be supreme in matters of local government. The plan of the Territory of Columbia

(now known as the District of Columbia)

Next came the important question of lo-

cation, extent of area to be embraced with-

was the outgrowth of these necessities.

government. Of course, the one idea of its plated district. This was finally limited to one hundred square miles. It now having Wilhelmina's wedding, like Victoria's fu- | been determined to cut loose from all forms ment, and the limit of territory to be emcauses and local interests very much the mined its location to be on the Potomac at some point above the mouth of its eastern which was fixed and defined by the act. This much having been accomplished, ly given carte blanche for all further proceedings. Meantime, the States of Marytheir respective States, to the Congress of from which to form the district contemplated. With this authority and the terriington, who it will be remembered, in addition to his other great and useful attainments, combined that of civil engineering and surveying, decided upon his point of beginning. Washington's home town, postoffice, church and place of general business was Alexandria, a few miles above Mount Vernon and immediately on the Potomac. It seems to have been desirable that this should be embraced within the limits of the District of Columbia. In order to accomplish this he directed the survey to begin at the courthouse in Alexandria (it would seem from this that Alexandria was then a county seat), and run one-half mile due southwest, from which point a line at right angles to this was run due southeast until said second line should strike the banks of of beginning. Here a monument was erected, with appropriate ceremonies, which is just south of the city of Alexandria, from which a trial line was run in an exactly northeast course a distance of ten miles. This, of course, crossed the Potomac, which here runs almost due south, and extended into the State of Maryland. Another similar line from the same starting point was then run due northwest ten miles into Virginia territory, and from these termini lines were run back northeast and northwest, respectively, to the intersection, which, of course, was directly north of the place of beginning. These bounds included the act of Congress. About two-thirds of A peculiarity of the District of Columbia

is that it is not laid off with the cardinal | compared without exaggeration to the points of the compass, but directly the opposite. In other words, it lies at an angle of forty-five degrees to the cardinals. There are many reasons why this plan seemed fitting and appropriate, and they were loubtless very apparent to the sagacious head who was directing the survey. One of these, and, perhaps, the chief one, in the estimation of the projector, was that it, and it alone, enabled him to take in his own home town, Alexandria. Another was that, while it enabled him to embrace as much of the noble Petemac as possible within the district, it placed the boundaries as nearly as could be on parallel or right angles to that stream. It also divided the territory very amicably with the two unique. It embraces the head of navigation on the Potomac, and at the same time venlence, and it had the added merit of worked out by himself.

The above has reference to the District of Columbia as it was. In our next article we will take a look at it as it is, for it is not now what it formerly and originally W. H. RAGAN.

THE HEART MORE THAN THE HEAD.

It is not necessary either to admit or

deny the oft repeated assertion that Christ

brought no new truth into the world. Great geniuses are like loadstones, they draw to and absorb in themselves centuries and

races of lesser thinkers. Shakspeare was an enormous borrower. I have always thought that King Ahab and his wicked wife were the originals of Macbeth and his dazzling spouse. So Christ absorbed into bimself and reproduced thousands of years of Jewish culture. We may safely concede that His three greatest ideas, selfsacrifice, God and immortality, were all in the world before His day. They were in the world just as love was in the world, but He was the great artisan who first organized it into a working force and called it service. He gathered together the world's confused and dreary perhapses about immortality and systematized them in such

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ized the then current conceptions of God. terrible in vengeance, He gave us a God kindness. The Old Testament gave us conduct, the new gave us character, Christ emotionalized conduct, and that is His greatest merit. Truth, without a mixture of emotion, is, after all, nothing but abstraction. You must put poetry into a proverb before it begins to do its full work. The trouble with the world at our Savior's advent was that, up to that time, it had nothing but brains and brain methods with which to cure wrong and sin. Love had never been dreamed of as such a cure. The head had been developed to its utmost capacity, but developed at the expense of the heart. In fact, the heart had become a lost element in human institutions. When He came there was plenty of light in the world but no life, plenty of truth but no motive power. Says the wise Tennyson:

'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant, More life and fuller that we want.' There was no tenderness or love in any of the great philosophers or teachers prior to His time. Much less were they dreamed of as essential elements in human reformation. Egypt, Greece and Rome gave to the world splendid literatures, gorgeous temples, governments that were marvels of organization and discipline, and which have never been surpassed. But in none of these splendid nations except in the latter days of Rome, was there ever a hospital or an organized charity, or an asylum for the unfortunate, or even common schools, Subtle brains there were in plenty-Plato's, Caesar's, Aristotle's-orators, poets, artists, statesmen, but nowhere was emphasis laid upon manly, yet tender affections, loving sympathies, institutional charities. These things were considered unworthy of men. The so-called feminine elements of character found no place in those powerful races. Womanhood, unless of the Spartan Hunting creek, a small western tributary | type, was considered as so much waste maof the Potomac. This determined the point | terial. The head was everything, the heart was nothing. It was to correct this harshness in the individual and national characon the Virginia side of the Potomac and | ter that our Savior addressed His energies. He cared nothing whatever for a correct intellectual creed. His absorbing study was to build up a pure, sweet life and to develop these warm currents of kindness and sympathies which spring from the heart and make humanity bearable. Instead of teaching His disciples to reason correctly and to put forth an accurate system of precepts, He insisted that these things were but "tithings of mint, anise and cumin," and that the real possession was an inward principle springing from the heart, whose habitual manifestations were mercy, charity and patience. He substituted for the love of wisdom the wisdom of love. He planted in the rugged, mascuside of the Potomac and the remainder brain, and massive as a pyramid, the softer and feminine elements, the offspring of a warm, full heart, and which may be

golden and perfumed sunlight softly resting upon that pyramid's marble sides. In estimating the value of Christ's life and teaching I am not so much impressed with the greatness of His head as the tenderness of His heart. After all, Matthew Arnold's definition of religion, as emotionalized conduct, has never been greatly improved. There is an irresistible loveliness about our Savior's personality, which, without ever losing its dignity, or degenerating into the sentimental, wins its way into every human being who will take pains to study it. It was precisely this quality that constituted and constitutes the lacking element that humanity needed and needs. This is the new revelation. Frem the day of His death the heart became more than the head. The world was thenceforth to be swayed, not by philosophy, but by life. This was the new principle that redeemed and elevated hitherto enslaved womanhood. It was this that revolutionlized the hitherto priest-ridden and king-ridhaving been Washington's own plan, and | den governments, and in the fullness of time that largely, almost wholly, I might insist, | built up the free school and the republican form of government. Abraham Lincoln's "government of the people, by the people and for the people," originated in Christ's teachings.

> The wisdom of this world laughs at religion as the peculiar property of women and children and of weak-minded, sentimental men and of those whose strong brains are warped by the livelihood and preferment to be made out of the church They point to the church's moth-eaten creeds; to the intellectual shortcomings of its preachers, to the wolves in sheep's clothing that are often found among the elect, and glory in the maxim. "Do right for the sake of right," as the ultimatum of ethics. The real church within the church quietly accepts these taunts, takes care of the sick, buries the dead, binds up the broken-hearted, patiently trusting in the power of love which was out Saylor's highest lesson and comes from the vindicate its claims and demonstrate its ultimate supremacy. D. P. BALDWIN.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 18.

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